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Geographic tongue and fissured tongue in 348 patients with psoriasis: correlation with disease severityB.L.S. Picciani,^{1,*} S. Carneiro,² J.C.Avelleira,³ D. Azulay,³ J.M.N. Pinto,⁴ A.L. Sampaio,² E.P. Dias¹¹Pathology Fluminense Federal University Riode Janeiro Brazil; ²Dermatology, Rio de Janeiro Federal University, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; ³Dermatology, Santa Casa da Misericórdia, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; ⁴Dermatology, Fluminense Federal University, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Introduction: Psoriasis is a common inflammatory cutaneous disease. The occurrence of oral lesions is uncommon and has been a subject of controversy. Geographic tongue (GT) is the most frequent lesions in psoriatic patients and exhibit clinical, histological and genetics patterns similar to psoriasis, suggesting that this lesion may represent an oral manifestation of psoriasis. Fissured tongue (FT) is also an oral lesion suspected to be related to psoriasis and it was associated with GT.

Objectives: The aims of this study were: (a) to compare the prevalence of GT/FT in psoriatic patients and healthy controls; (b) to investigate the correlation between GT/FT and the severity of the psoriasis, through of Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) and age of psoriasis onset.

Materials and Methods: This study was undertaken with 348 Brazilian patients psoriatic (PP) treated at three Dermatology Services and 348 healthy controls (HC). Information regarding demographic characteristics and relevant information from the disease were collected. According to the age of psoriasis onset, the individuals were classified as having early psoriasis (before or at the age of 30) and late psoriasis (after the age of 30). The severity of psoriasis was determined according to PASI, where PASI > 12 defines severe, PASI 7–12 moderate and PASI < 7 mild chronic plaque-type psoriasis. All patients were submitted to an oral mucosal examination. To account for statistical differences in categorical variables, a χ^2 test was used. p-value < 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

Results: The PP included 177 (51%) women, 181 (52%) white, at an average of 51 years (± 15), ranging from 18 to 91 years old and HC include 195 (55%) women, 232 (66%) white at an average of 46 years (± 19) ranging from 18 to 94 years. Psoriasis vulgaris (81%) was the most common clinical type. FT was detected more frequently in PP than the HC, with 125 (36%) and 70 (20%) patients ($p = 0.003$), and GT was more frequently in PP than the HC, with 43 (12%) and 10 (3%) cases ($p = 0.002$). The rate of FT (58%) was found to be higher in late-onset psoriasis and the GT (65%) were found in early psoriasis ($p = 0.007$). The PASI scores were as follows: mild in 157 (55%) cases (5% GT, 39% FT and 56% PP-without GT/FT), moderate in 43 (15%) cases (16% GT, 30% FT and 53% PP-without GT/FT) and severe in 84 (30%) cases (25% GT, 30% FT and 44% PP-without GT/FT).

Conclusion: The present study showed that GT and FT are higher in psoriatic patients than in the general population. GT was more common in early onset psoriasis and it is associated with disease severity. FT occurred with more frequency in late psoriasis, supporting that it can be a permanent consequence of GT. Moreover, to improve our understanding, psoriatic patients should routinely undergo a detailed oral examination.

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Psoriasis associated with hepatitis cB. Dahmani,^{1,*} O. Boudghene Stambouli¹¹Tlemcen algeria, university tlemcen, Tlemcen, Algeria

Introduction: Interferons (IFNs) are glycoproteins belonging to the group of cytokines with antiviral, immunomodulatory and antimorales.

It means in effect under the term paradoxical side effect induced by this therapeutic class.

Objectives: Report back side effects of anti-TNF which must be taken into consideration.

Materials and Methods: We report the case of MS patients 55 years of age followed for localized psoriasis limited to a few patches on the elbows and knees until processed by the local therapeutic SCA was lower than 5%. Her disease is over 35 years. 06 months ago the patient, before a disturbed liver hepatitis serology was positive demand income (hepatitis C). He started a treatment with interferon alpha-2a (Pegasys) due to an injection of 180 μ g subcutaneously weekly partner has an anti viral types ribavirin 800 mg per day. Given that the treatment of hepatitis should be continued for 48 weeks in the fourth month, the patient had a worsening of their psoriasis affecting more than 50% body surface area. Local treatment was started but satisfactory results for the patient. The problem with our patient's treatment offer knowing that other alternatives have liver toxicity.

Results: New side effects are regularly reported with interferon α , a drug used in dermatology oncology but also in the treatment of hepatitis C often associated with ribavirin.

This combination may be responsible for effects dermatological side as the onset or exacerbation of psoriasis, lichen planus, vitiligo, alopecia and lupus erythematosus.

To this list must be added a number of recent publications of cases of cutaneous sarcoidosis [1, 2]. Interferon α involved in stimulating Th1 or "helper." Ribavirin, in turn, would also act on the cellular immune system in favor of lymphocytes Th1. It should be noted that cases have been reported with interferon- α alone [3]. A multitude of observations of psoriasis induced or aggravated (80%).

Conclusion: Les traitements biologiques utilisés dans divers spécialités, ont donnée une avancée majeure dans la prise en charge de certaines pathologies chroniques.

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Profile of epidermal microflora in psoriatic patientsH. Astsaturov,^{1,*} O. Syzon¹¹Department of Dermatology, Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University, Lviv, Ukraine

Introduction: Increasing incidence of dermatosis at the background of reduced immunological response to the impact of exo- and endogenous pathogenic agents dictate the necessity of a more profound research of the problem. In addition, antibiotic and immunosuppressive therapy led to activation of saprobic and conventionally pathogenic microflora which is believed to play a prevalent role in the development of dermatosis and, in particular, psoriasis.

Objectives: Purpose of the research was to study profile of epidermal microflora on the skin of psoriatic patients and especially on the affected areas in order to determine its impact on the development and course of psoriasis.

Materials and Methods: The research recruited 47 patients aged 18 to 62 years (28 males and 19 females). Duration of psoriatic process ranged